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Description

Method for operation and monitoring of MPLS networks

The invention relates to a method in accordance with the preamble of Patent Claim 1.

5 In the prior art, OAM (Operation and Maintenance) functionality is to be viewed as a major component of operation of public communication networks. It supports the quality of the network performance while simultaneously reducing the operating costs of the network. It makes a significant contribution in particular as
10 regards the quality of the information transmitted (Quality of Service, QoS). Strategies as regards OAM functionalities have already been proposed for SONET/SDH and for ATM networks.

The OAM functionality enables the operator of a communication network to obtain information at any time about whether the Service
15 Level Agreement guaranteed for a connection is actually being met. To do this the operator must also know the availability of existing connections (connection "up" or "down") and the delay in transferring the information (delay, delay variation), the - where necessary averaged - deviation from the otherwise normal gap between two
20 information transmissions (delay jitter), or the number of items of information not allowed to be transmitted at all (blocking rate, error performance).

If for example a connection fails, the fault must be able to be determined immediately (fault detection), localized (fault
25 localization) and where necessary the connection diverted to a standby link (protection switching). This allows the traffic flow in the network and also the billing procedures to be improved.

MPLS networks are currently proposed for transmissions in the Internet. In MPLS (Multiprotocol Packet Label Switching) networks information is transmitted by means of MPLS packets. MPLS packets are variable in length and each have a header and also an

5 information part. The header is used to accommodate connection information while the information part is used to hold payload information. IP packets are used as payload information. The connection information contained in the header part is embodied as an MPLS connection number. However this is only valid in the MPLS
10 network. If an IP packet from an Internet network enters the MPLS network with this (Fig. 1), it is prefixed with the header valid in the MPLS network. This contains all connection information which specifies the path of the MPLS packet in the MPLS network. If the
15 MPLS packet leaves the MPLS network the header is removed again and the IP is routed onwards in the connecting Internet network as defined in the IP protocol.

Fig. 1 assumes that information is for example routed to a subscriber TLN2 starting from a subscriber TLN1. The sending subscriber TLN1 is connected in this case to the Internet network IP, through which the information is routed in accordance with an Internet protocol such as the IP protocol. This protocol is not a

20 connection-oriented protocol. The Internet network IP features a plurality of routers R which can be intermeshed. The receiving subscriber TLN2 is connected to a further Internet network IP.

25 Between the two Internet networks IP an MPLS network is inserted through which information in the form of MPLS packet is switched connection-oriented. This network features a plurality of intermeshed routers. In an MPLS network these can be what are known as Label Switched Routers (LSR).

The OAM functionality relating to an MPLS network has not previously been addressed. It can also not just simply be transferred from the solution for ATM networks.

5 The object of the invention is to demonstrate a method by which OAM functionality can be integrated into MPLS networks at low cost.

The object of the invention is achieved, starting from the features specified in the preamble of Patent Claim 1, by the characterizing features.

10 A particular advantage of the invention is the provision of MPLS OAM packets. These are inserted into the traffic stream of the payload data packets. This merely requires a marking or an identification in the packet header so that the MPLS OAM packets can be distinguished from the MPLS packets carrying payload data.

15 Advantageous developments of the invention are specified in the subclaims.

The invention is explained in more detail below on the basis of an exemplary embodiment.

The Figures show:

Figure 1 the basic circumstances in an MPLS network

20 Figure 2 an end-to-end connection between two subscribers

Figure 3 the circumstances in the packet header and in the information part of an MPLS OAM packet

Fig. 2 illustrates a Label Switched Path (LSP) between two subscribers TLN1, TLN2. This path is routed via a number of nodes

N1...N4, by which a plurality of Label Switched Hops are defined. The nodes N1...N4 should be embodied as Label Switched Routers LSR of an MPLS network. After the Label Switched Path has been successfully established there is now a flow of information between
5 the subscriber TLN1 and the subscriber TLN2 which is made up of a plurality of MPLS packets carrying payload data. MPLS OAM packets (inband LSP) can be inserted into this MPLS packet flow. By contrast connections are defined via which exclusively MPLS OAM packets are routed (outband LSP). Basically inband MPLS OAM packets are useful
10 to log a label switched path LSP on an individual basis. In a few cases however it can be more advantageous to define an out-of-band MPLS-OAM packet flow. An example of this is MPLS Group Protection switching.

To enable MPLS OAM Packets to be distinguished from MPLS packets
15 carrying payload data the MPLS OAM packets are marked. The specific marking mechanisms are illustrated in Fig. 3 and will be described in greater detail individually later in this document..

The sequence of a number of MPLS OAM packets defines an MPLS OAM packet flow. Basically three different types of MPLS OAM packet flow
20 can exist simultaneously for a Label Switched Path LSP:

End-to-end MPLS OAM packet flow. This is used especially if there is an OAM communication between a source and a sink of a Label Switched Path LSP. It is made up of MPLS OAM packets which are inserted into the payload data stream at the source of the Label Switched Path LSP
25 and removed again at the sink of this path. The MPLS OAM packets can be recorded and monitored along the Label Switched Path LSP at the Connection Point CP without intervention into the transmission process.

The Type-A MPLS OAM packet flow is distinguished from the end-to-end defined MPLS OAM packet flow. It is used in particular when there is OAM communication between the nodes which delimit a segment of Type A (Fig. 2). One or more MPLS OAM segments of Type A can be defined 5 in the Label Switched Path LSP, but they can neither be nested nor can they overlap with other Type-A segments.

Finally the MPLS OAM Type-B packet flow is distinguished from the two types of packet flow given here. It is used especially if there 10 is an OAM communication between the nodes which delimit a Type-B segment (Fig. 2). One or more MPLS OAM segments of Type B can be defined in the Label Switched Path LSP; but they can neither be nested nor can they overlap with other Type-B segments.

Basically an MPLS OAM packet flow (end-to-end, Type A, Type B) is made up of MPLS OAM packets which are inserted into the payload data 15 stream at the start of a segment and removed from it again at the end of a segment. They can be recorded and processed along the Label Switched Path at the Connection Points CP without any intervention into the transmission process. Each Connection point CP in the Label Switched Path LSP, including the sources and sinks of the path, can 20 be configured as MPLS-OAM source or MPLS-OAM sink, in which case outgoing MPLS OAM packets from an MPLS OAM source are preferably to be configured as "upstream".

Before MPLS-OAM packets (end-to-end, Type A, Type B) are transferred via the MPLS network, the endpoints of the associated MPLS OAM 25 segment must be defined. The definition of source and sink for an MPLS OAM segment is not necessarily fixed for the duration of an LSP. This means that the segment involved can be reconfigured for

example via fields in the signaling protocol.

For each Label Switched Path LSP nesting of the segmented MPLS OAM packet flow (Type A or Type B) within an end-to-end MPLS OAM packet flow is possible. The Connection points CP can in this case

5 simultaneously be source/sink of a segment flow (Type A or Type B) and also the end-to-end MPLS OAM packet flow.

The MPLS-OAM Type-A packet flow (segment flow) is functionally independent of the type-B packet flow in relation to insertion, removal as well as processing of the MPLS OAM packets. In general

10 the nesting of MPLS OAM packets of Type B is thus possible with those of Type A and vice-versa. In the case of the nesting a Connection point CP can thus also simultaneously be a source and a sink of an Type-A and Type-B OAM segment flow.

Depending on the network architecture, it is possible for Type-A

15 segments to overlap with Type-B segments. For example in the case of point-to-point architecture segments of Type A can overlap with those of Type B. Both segments can operate independently of each other and will thus not have any effect on each other. In MPLS-protection switching however the overlapping can lead to problems.

20 A more detailed explanation is given below on the basis of Fig. 3 as to how MPLS OAM packets can be distinguished from MPLS packets bearing payload data. Two alternative approaches are possible here:

In a first embodiment of the invention one of the EXP bits can be used in the MPLS packet header to distinguish MPLS OAM packets from

25 MPLS packets carrying payload data. This procedure in particular provides a very simple method of distinguishing the packets. This

bit can be checked in the sink of an MPLS OAM segment or at the Connection Points CP to filter out MPLS OAM packets before further evaluations are undertaken.

In a further embodiment of the invention one of the MPLS label values No. 4 to No. 15 can be used in the header of the MPLS Packet as a marker. These MPLS label values were reserved by the IANA. In this case the next label value in the stack must point to the assigned Label Switched Path LSP for which the inband OAM functionality is executed. This approach to a solution is somewhat more complex to implement since the hardware in the OAM sink and the Connection points CP needs two MPLS stack inputs for each MPLS OAM packet. Naturally processing must take place in real time, i.e. in the Connection Points CP the OAM packets must be inserted back into the flow while retaining the sequence. This is absolutely necessary to ensure correct performance monitoring results in the OAM sink.

The MPLS OAM packets contain fields which are just as common to all types of OAM packet as the function fields. The coding principles for the currently unused common and special fields are as follows:

- currently unused OAM payload data bytes which are coded as 0110 1010 (6AH)
- currently unused payload data bits (incomplete bytes which are coded to zero).

The bytes and bits not currently used should not be checked in the OAM sink for compliance with the coding rule.

Further expansions to MPLS OAM functionality should ensure that devices that support older versions have no compatibility problems

as regards the content of the MPLS OAM packets. This means that functions and encodings of defined fields should not be redefined in the future. However presently unused fields and code points can be redefined in the future and are thus reserved. It should also be
5 pointed out that in the exemplary embodiment the left bit is the highest-value bit and is transmitted first. The coding for MPLS OAM packets is illustrated in Fig. 3.